

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the researcher will present the results of the analysis of the data that has been collected as well as an in-depth discussion of the research findings. Data analysis was carried out to answer research questions in the previous chapter. Discussion of the analysis results will be carried out comprehensively by connecting research findings with relevant theories and previous research results.

A. Findings

1. Types of Phrases in Students' Academic Writing

In this section the researcher presents the answers of the first research questions regarding types of phrases used in students' academic writing. Researchers analyzed phrases that appeared in the research background of students' academic writing. Then each phrase that has been analyzed will be classified according to the type of phrase. The researcher identified the types of phrases used in students' academic writing as follows.

Table 4.1 Table of The Number Types of Phrases

Types of Phrases	The Number of Data
Noun Phrase	126
Verb Phrase	55
Adjective Phrase	4
Adverb Phrase	18

Prepositional Phrase	63
Total	266

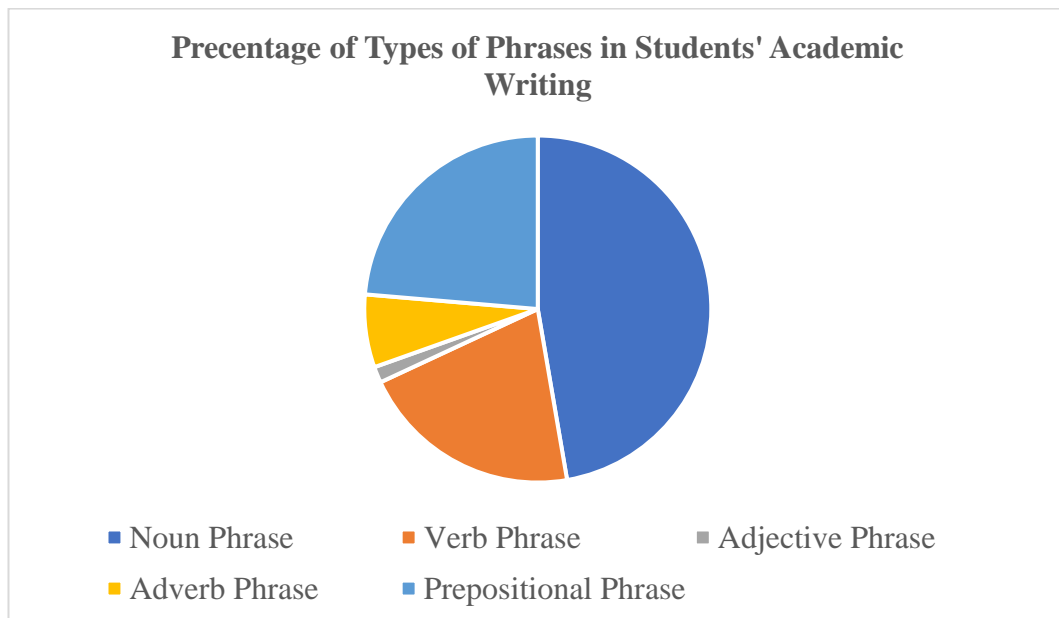


Figure 4.1 Percentage of Types of Phrases in Students' Academic Writing

Table 4.1 and figure 4.1 shows the results of types of phrases used in students' academic writing and all those types of phrases are used. From the results, it can be seen that noun phrase is mostly used in students' academic writing with 126 phrase. In this section, the researcher provides a detailed explanation and elaboration of the types of phrases below.

Data 1: “Language is part of a communication tool to convey information.”
(Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.1)

Language	is	part of <u>a communication tool to convey information.</u>
		NP
		PP
NP	VP	NP

In the sentence "Language is part of a communication tool to convey information," there are several types of phrases that can be identified based on the theory of Quirk et al (2010). The noun phrase "language" functions as the subject of the sentence. The verbal phrase "is" functions as a predicate. The noun phrase "part of a communication tool to convey information," which explains the complement of the predicate with "part" as a head noun. This noun phrase consists of the prepositional phrase "of a communication tool," which provides additional information about the "part." Moreover, in the prepositional phrase there is "a communication tool to convey information" as a noun phrase, which "tool" as a head noun and "to convey information" is a post-modifiers.

Data 2: "There is a linguistic science that discusses meaning in human language, namely Pragmatics." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.1)

There	Is	a linguistic science that <u>discusses meaning in human language,</u>	namely Pragmatics
		VP	PP
		NP	
Adv P	VP	NP	NP

In the sentence "There is a linguistic science that discusses meaning in human language, namely pragmatics," there are several phrases. "There" is an adverb phrase, with "is" as a verb phrase that connects the pseudo-subject "there" with the complement "a linguistic science that discusses meaning in human language," with "a linguistic science" as a head noun phrase. The complex noun phrase includes the relative clause "that discusses meaning in human language," which consists of the verb phrase "discusses" and its object "meaning in human language," with the prepositional complement "in human language." The noun phrase "namely pragmatics" functions as an apposition, providing further explanation of "a linguistic science."

Data 3: "The meaning of language in figurative form can hinder understanding in communication." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.1)

<p>The meaning of language in <u>figurative form</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">NP</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 5px auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">PP</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 5px auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">PP</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NP</p>	<p>can hinder</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VP</p>	<p>understanding <u>in communication.</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">PP</p> <p style="text-align: right;">NP</p>
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"The meaning of language in figurative form " is a noun phrase that functions as the subject of the sentence. "The" is the article, and "meaning" is the noun as the head of this noun phrase. "of language in figurative form" is a prepositional phrase that modifies "meaning." "of" is a preposition that connects the noun "meaning" with its object and "language." "in figurative form" is a prepositional phrase that further modifies "meaning." The preposition "in" connects this phrase to "meaning," while "figurative form" is a noun phrase consisting of the

adjective “figurative” and the noun “form.” "Can hinder" is a verb phrase consisting of the modal verb "can" and the verb "hinder." "understanding in communication," is a noun phrase, which “understanding” is the head of this phrase. The last is "in communication," which is a prepositional phrase consisting of the preposition "in" and the noun "communication," connecting this phrase with "understanding."

Data 4: “This is caused by differences in figurative language in various places in interpreting something.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.1)

This	is caused	by differences in <u>figurative language</u> in <u>various places</u> in <u>interpreting something</u> .
		NP NP PP
		PP PP
		NP
NP	VP	PP

The sentence "This is caused by differences in figurative language in various places in interpreting something," contains phrases according to the theory of Quirk et al. (2010) as follows. First, the word "This" is a Noun Phrase (NP) that functions as the subject of the sentence. Then, the phrase "is caused" is a Verb Phrase (VP) consisting of the auxiliary verb "is" and the past participle "caused". Furthermore, the phrase "by differences in figurative language in various places in interpreting something" is a Prepositional Phrase (PP) that functions as an adverbial to explain the cause. In this prepositional phrase, "by" is a preposition, and "differences in figurative language in various places in interpreting something" is a Noun Phrase (NP) that is the object of the preposition.

This noun phrase consists of the core "differences" and several postmodifiers that expand the meaning, including "in figurative language", "in

various places", and "in interpreting something". Each of these postmodifiers is a Prepositional Phrase (PP). The phrase "in figurative language" consists of the preposition "in" and the Noun Phrase (NP) "figurative language", where "figurative" is an adjective that modifies "language". Next, the phrase "in various places" consists of the preposition "in" and the Noun Phrase (NP) "various places", where "various" is an adjective that modifies "places". Finally, the phrase "in interpreting something" consists of the preposition "in" and "interpreting something", which functions as a Noun Phrase (NP) with "interpreting" as the gerund and "something" as the object.

Data 5: "Figurative language has a more complicated meaning and may not be understood directly." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.1)

Figurative language	Has	a more complicated meaning	and	may not be understood	directly.
NP	VP	NP	Conj.	VP	Adv P

In the sentence "Figurative language has a more complicated meaning and may not be understood directly," there are phrases that can be identified as follows. "Figurative language" is a noun phrase that functions as a subject. The main verb phrase "has." "A more complicated meaning" is the noun phrase that functions as the object of "has." The second part of the verb phrase, "may not be understood," explains how the meaning can be understood, with the modal verb "may," the negation "not," and the verb phrase "be understood directly," where "understood" is the passive verb and "directly" is an adverb phrase.

Data 6: “Therefore, figurative language has an implied meaning and is not understood directly.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.2)

Therefore,	figurative language	has	an implied meaning	and	is not understood	directly
Adv P	NP	VP	NP	Conj.	VP	Adv P

"Therefore" is an adverbial phrase that indicates a cause-and-effect relationship or conclusion from a previous statement. "Figurative language" is a noun phrase that functions as the subject of a sentence. This phrase consists of "figurative" as an adjective that describes the type of language, and "language" as the head noun. "Has" is a verb phrase that describes something that the subject has, where "an implied meaning" is a noun phrase that functions as the object of the verb, with "implied" as the adjective. describe the head noun “meaning.” The additional verb phrase "is not understood" explains how the meaning of figurative language is understood. Here, "is not understood" is a verb phrase indicating a state of affairs, where "is" is the main verb and "understood" is a past participle that describes a state of understanding, while "directly" is an adverb phrase that provides information about the way of understanding.

Data 7: “In pragmatics, there is a branch that studies implied meaning in communication, namely implicature.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.2)

In pragmatics,	There	is	a branch that <u>studies</u> implied meaning <u>in communication</u> ,	namely implicature.
			VP PP	
			NP	
PP	Adv P	VP	NP	NP

In the sentence "In pragmatics, there is a branch that studies implied meaning in communication, namely implicature," there are several phrases: "In pragmatics" is a prepositional phrase that provides context. "There" is an adverb phrase, with "is" as a verb phrase indicating the existence of something. "A branch that studies implied meaning in communication" is a noun phrase that functions as a complement, with "a branch" as the head noun and "that studies implied meaning in communication" as a relative clause. In this relative clause, "studies" is the verb phrase indicating action, and "implied meaning in communication" is the noun phrase that is the object of "studies," with "in communication" being the prepositional phrase. Finally, "namely implicature" is an appositive noun phrase that gives a specific name to the branch mentioned.

Data 8: "Conventional implicatures are associated with common usage and meaning." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.3)

Conventional implicatures	are associated	with <u>common usage and meaning.</u>
NP	VP	PP

"Conventional implicatures" is a noun phrase consisting of "conventional" as an adjective modifying "implicatures" and "implicatures" as a noun, which is the head of this noun phrase. "Are associated" is a verb phrase, with "are" as a linking verb and "associated" as a past participle form of the verb. "With common usage and meaning" is a prepositional phrase consisting of the preposition "with" and "common usage and meaning" as a noun phrase. This noun phrase consists of "common" as an adjective that modifies "usage" and "meaning," and "usage and

meaning," which are two nouns combined with the conjunction "and," forming a noun phrase.

Data 9: “According to Yudhistira (2021), conventional implicatures are implicatures whose meaning is generally known.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.3)

According to <u>Yudhistira (2021)</u> NP	conventional implicatures	are	implicatures whose <u>meaning is generally known.</u> NP	VP
PP	NP	VP	NP	

In the sentence "According to Yudhistira (2021), conventional implicatures are implicatures whose meaning is generally known," there are several types of phrases that can be identified based on the theory of Quirk et al. (2010). First, the phrase "according to Yudhistira (2021)" is a prepositional phrase that provides context for the source or reference of the statement made. This phrase consists of the preposition “according to” and the noun phrase “Yudhistira (2021),” where “Yudhistira (2021)” includes the proper noun "Yudhistira" and the year "2021." Second, the phrase "conventional implicatures" is a noun phrase that functions as the subject of the sentence, consisting of the adjective "conventional" and the head noun "implicatures." Third, the phrase "are" is a verb phrase that functions as the main predicate of this clause.

Moreover, the noun phrase "implicatures whose meaning is generally known," with "implicatures" as noun and the relative pronoun "whose," which connects this clause with "implicatures," the noun phrase "meaning" as the subject of the relative clause and the head noun phrase, and the verb phrase "is generally

known” as a relative clause predicate, which consists of the verb “is,” the adverb “generally,” which modifies the verb “known” as a complement.

Data 10: “Therefore, conventional implicatures can help understand the implied meaning in a sentence without having to state it explicitly.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.3)

Therefore,	conventional implicatures	can help understand	the implied meaning in <u>a sentence</u> NP PP	without having to state it	explicitly.
Adv P	NP	VP	NP	PP	Adv P

The sentence “Therefore, conventional implicatures can help understand the implied meaning in a sentence without having to state it explicitly.” begins with the adverb “therefore,” which indicates a logical connection or conclusion from the previous statement. Next, the phrase “conventional implicatures” functions as the subject of the sentence, where “conventional” is an adjective describing “implicatures.” After that, there is the verb phrase “can help understand,” which functions as the predicate, where “can” is a modal verb indicating possibility, “help” is the main verb, and “understand” is an infinitive serving as the object of “help.”

Then, the complex noun phrase “the implied meaning in a sentence” appears as the direct object of the verb “understand,” where “the” is a determiner indicating that the intended meaning is specific and “implied” serves as an adjective describing “meaning.” The prepositional phrase “in a sentence” provides additional context about where the meaning applies, where “in” is the preposition and “a sentence” is the noun phrase that functions as the object of the preposition, with “a”

as the determiner and "sentence" as the head noun. Lastly, the phrase "without having to state it explicitly" serves as an additional explanation indicating condition or manner, where "without" is the preposition, and "having to state it explicitly" is the gerund phrase that functions as the object of the preposition, where "explicitly" is the adverb that describes how something should be stated.

Data 11: “Conventional implicatures often arise because words or phrases have certain meanings that are conventionally associated with certain situations or contexts.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.3)

Conventional implicatures	often arise	Because	words or phrases	have
NP	VP	Conj.	NP	VP

certain meanings that	<u>are conventionally associated</u>	with	<u>certain situations or contexts.</u>
VP			NP
			PP
NP			

The sentence "conventional implicatures often arise because words or phrases have somewhere that are conventionally associated with certain situations or contexts." can be analyzed based on theory (Quirk et al., 2010). First, "conventional implicature" is a noun phrase (NP), which functions as a sentence subject. This phrase consists of "conventional" adjectives and nouns, "implicatures." Furthermore, "often arise" is a verb phrase (VP) consisting of the word "often," which modifies the main verb "arise." The word "because" connects the main clause with a clause, "because" it explains why conventional implicatures appear.

"Words or phrases" is a noun phrase (NP) that functions as the subject of the clause, consisting of the nouns "words" and "phrases," which are connected by the conjunction "or." The verb phrase "have" and the object "certain meanings that are conventionally associated with certain situations or contexts" are noun phrases. This noun phrase consists of "certain" adjectives and nouns "meanings" and relative clause "that are conventionally associated with certain situations or contexts" that modify it.

In this relative clause, "that" is a relative pronoun that functions as a subject, and "are conventionally associated" is a verb phrase (VP) consisting of the auxiliary verb "are" and the word past participle "associated," which is modified by the adverb "conventionally.". Lastly, "with certain situations or contexts" is a Prepositional Phrase (PP) that modifies "associated", consisting of "with" and Noun Phrase (NP) "certain situations or contexts" prepositions, which consist of "certain" adjectives, the word "situations", and "contexts" objects connected by the conjunction "or".

Data 12: "In the use of conventional implicatures, speakers can avoid direct expression and rely on shared understanding or cultural knowledge to convey additional meaning." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.3)

In the use of <u>conventional implicatures</u> , NP _____ PP _____ NP PP	Speakers NP	can avoid VP	direct expression NP	and Conj.
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rely on	shared understanding or cultural knowledge to convey <u>additional meaning</u> .
	NP

VP

NP

"In the use of conventional implicatures" is a prepositional phrase consisting of the preposition "in," the head of the noun phrase "the use of conventional implicatures," which contains the article "the" and the noun "use," and the prepositional phrase "of conventional implicatures," which contains the preposition "of" and the noun phrase "conventional implicatures." Then there is "speakers," which is a noun phrase as a subject. "Can avoid" is a verb phrase consisting of "can" as a modal verb and "avoid" as a main verb. "Direct expression" is a noun phrase, with "direct" as an adjective modifying "expression," which is the head noun.

"Rely on" is a verb phrase, followed by the noun phrase "shared understanding or cultural knowledge to convey additional meaning." The noun phrase consists of "shared understanding," which is a noun phrase consisting of the adjective "shared" and the noun "understanding." "or" is a conjunction, and "cultural knowledge" is a noun phrase consisting of the adjective "cultural" and the noun "knowledge." "To convey" as the infinitive verb and "additional meaning" as the noun phrase consisting of "additional" as an adjective modifying the head noun "meaning."

Data 13: "As technology develops, communication can take place without meeting face to face using the help of the internet." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.3)

As	technology	Develops	communication	can take	place	without meeting <u>face to face</u>	using the help of <u>the internet</u> .
						Adv P	NP
							PP

In the sentence "According to Kuncoro (2021), the flow of information can be accessed easily via the internet, making it easier to obtain information," there are several types of phrases according to the theory of Quirk et al. (2010). "According to Kuncoro (2021)" is a prepositional phrase that provides information about the source. "The flow of information" is a noun phrase that functions as the subject of the sentence. "Can be accessed" is a passive verb phrase that indicates possibility. "Easily" is an adverbial phrase that modifies a verb phrase. "Via the internet" is a prepositional phrase that describes how information is accessed. "Make it easier to obtain information" is a participial phrase that provides additional information, with "make" as the verb phrase, "it" as the object, and "easier to obtain information" as the adjective phrase that describes the quality of the object "it." The adjective phrase "easier to obtain information" explains how "it" has become easier, with the infinitive phrase "to obtain information" adding details about the context of that ease.

Data 15: "One form of technological development to facilitate communication is Social Media." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.3)

One form of <u>technological development to facilitate communication</u>	is	Social Media.
NP		
PP		
NP	VP	NP

In the sentence "One form of technological development to facilitate communication is social media," there are several phrases that are in accordance with the theory of Quirk et al. (2010). "One form of technological development to

facilitate communication” is a noun phrase that functions as the subject of a sentence, consisting of the determiner “one,” the head “form,” the prepositional phrase “of technological development,” and “to facilitate communication” as a post-modifiers that provides additional information about the “form.” “Is” is a verb phrase and a noun phrase that form the predicate of the sentence, with “is” as a verb phrase that connects the subject with the complement, and “Social Media” as a noun phrase that functions as a complement to the subject.

Data 16: “One type of social media platform that is often used to facilitate communication is WhatsApp.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.4)

<p>One type of social media platform that <u>is often used to facilitate communication</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">VP</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">NP</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">PP</p>	is	WhatsApp.
NP	VP	NP

In the sentence "One type of social media platform that is often used to facilitate communication is WhatsApp," there are several phrases according to the theory of Quirk et al. (2010). "One type of social media platform that is often used to facilitate communication" is a noun phrase that functions as the subject of a sentence. This phrase consists of the determiner "one," the noun "type," and the prepositional phrase "of social media platform that is often used to facilitate communication," which describes the "type." In addition, there is a relative clause "that is often used to facilitate communication," which modifies "social media

platform." In this relative clause, "is often used" is a verb phrase consisting of the verb "is," the adverb "often," and the past participle "used." "To facilitate communication" is an infinitive phrase that functions as an adverb of purpose, consisting of the infinitive verb "to facilitate" and the object "communication." The connecting verb "is" is a verb phrase that connects the subject with the subject complement, namely "WhatsApp," which is a noun phrase.

Data 17: “WhatsApp is a popular social media platform that mainly focuses on instant messaging and communication.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.4)

WhatsApp	Is	a popular social media platform that <u>mainly focuses on instant messaging and communication.</u>
		VP NP
		PP
NP	VP	NP

The sentence "WhatsApp is a popular social media platform that mainly focuses on instant messaging and communication" contains several phrases according to the theory of Quirk et al. (2010). "WhatsApp" is a noun phrase that functions as the subject of a sentence. "Is" is a verb phrase consisting of a linking verb. "A popular social media platform that mainly focuses on instant messaging and communication" is a noun phrase that functions as a subject complement. This phrase includes the determiner "a," the adjective "popular," and the noun phrase "social media platform." The relative clause “that mainly focuses on instant messaging and communication” modifies “social media platform,” where “mainly focuses” is a verb phrase consisting of the adverb “mainly” and the verb “focuses.” "On instant messaging and communication" is a prepositional phrase consisting of the preposition "on" and the noun phrase "instant messaging and communication."

Data 18: “According to Dihni (2021), WhatsApp is the instant messaging application with the most users in Indonesia and is ranked third in the world.”
(Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.4)

According to <u>Dihni (2021)</u> , NP	WhatsApp	is	the instant messaging application with the most users <u>in Indonesia</u> PP NP PP	and
PP	NP	VP	NP	Conj.

is ranked	third	in <u>the world</u> . NP
VP	Adj P	PP

In the sentence "According to Dihni (2021), WhatsApp is the instant messaging application with the most users in Indonesia and is ranked third in the world," the phrase "According to Dihni (2021)" is a prepositional phrase that identifies the source of the information, with "Dihni (2021)" as a noun phrase. "WhatsApp" is a noun phrase that functions as the subject of the sentence, and "is" is a verb phrase, namely a linking verb. The noun phrase "the instant messaging application with the most users in Indonesia" functions as a complement to the subject, while "is ranked third in the world" is a coordinating clause where "is ranked" is a passive verb phrase, "third" is an adjective phrase that describes the ranking, and "in the world" are prepositional phrases that provide location context.

Data 19: “The existence of WhatsApp can make it easier to interact with other people without having to physically meet face to face.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.4)

The existence <u>of WhatsApp</u> PP	can make	it	easier to interact with <u>other people</u> NP	without <u>having to physically meet face to face</u> . VP Adv P
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			PP	
NP	VP	NP	Adj P	PP

In the sentence "The existence of WhatsApp can make it easier to interact with other people without having to physically meet face-to-face," there are several phrase phrases. First, "The existence of WhatsApp" is a noun phrase that functions as the subject of the sentence. This phrase consists of "the" as a determiner, "existence" as a head noun, and "of WhatsApp" as a prepositional phrase that provides further information about "existence." The verb phrase "can make" is the main predicate, with "can" as the modal verb and "make" is a main verb. The adjective phrase "easier to interact with other people" explains the purpose of the convenience mentioned, where "easier" is an adjective, "to interact" is an infinitive phrase and "with other people" is a prepositional phrase that explains with whom the interaction occurs. Lastly, the prepositional phrase "without having to physically meet face to face" provides additional details about the way the interaction is carried out, where "without" is a preposition and "having to physically meet face to face" is a verbal phrase that describes an action that does not need to be performed, with "physically" as an adverb and "face to face" as an adverbial phrase.

Data 20: "However, communication without face to face can cause misunderstandings." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.4)

However,	communication without <u>face to face</u> Adv P	can cause	misunderstandings.
	PP		
Adv P	NP	VP	NP

"In the sentence "However, communication without face-to-face contact can cause misunderstandings," "However" is an adverb phrase that shows contrast to the previous statement. "Communication without face to face" is a noun phrase that functions as the subject of a sentence, where "communication" is the head noun and "without face to face" is a prepositional phrase that describes the condition of communication that is not carried out directly. The verb phrase "can cause" is the predicate of the sentence, with "can" as a modal verb and "cause" as a main verb that expresses possibility. Lastly, "misunderstandings" as a noun phrase that functions as a direct object.

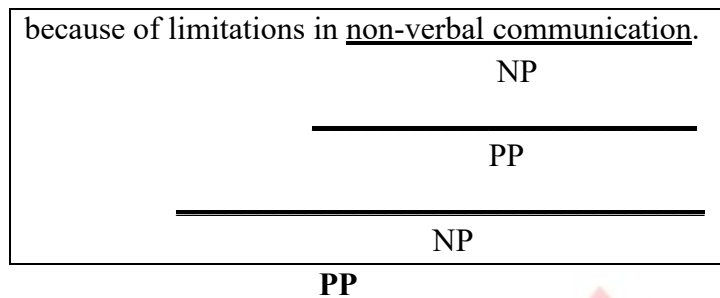
Data 21: "This is caused by several reasons." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.4)

This	is caused	by <u>several reasons.</u>
		NP
NP	VP	PP

"This" is a noun phrase followed by "is caused," a verb phrase consisting of "is" as a linking verb and "caused" as a passive verb. "By several reasons" is a prepositional phrase composed of the preposition "by" and the noun phrase "several reasons." "Several" is used as an adjective in the noun phrase, while "reasons" is the head noun.

Data 22: "According to Yasmin (2020), misunderstandings often occur in non-face-to-face communication because of limitations in non-verbal communication." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.4)

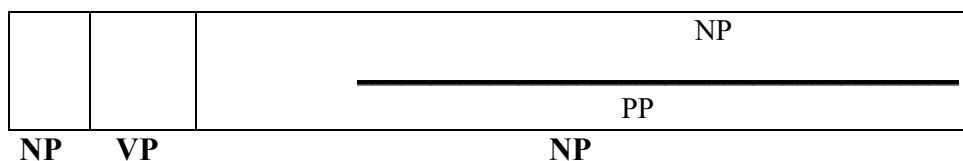
According to <u>Yasmin (2020).</u>	misunderstandings	often occur	in <u>non-face-to-face communication.</u>
NP			NP
PP	NP	VP	PP



In the sentence "According to Yasmin (2020), misunderstandings often occur in non-face-to-face communication because of limitations in non-verbal communication," "According to Yasmin (2020)" is a prepositional phrase that indicates the source of the information, with "Yasmin (2020)" as a noun phrase referring to the author and year of publication. "Misunderstandings" is a noun phrase that functions as the subject of the sentence, while "often occur" is a verb phrase that functions as the predicate of the sentence indicating the frequency of the action and "in non-face-to-face communication" as a prepositional phrase, with "in" is a preposition, and "non-face-to-face" is a noun phrase. Lastly, "because of limitations in non-verbal communication" is a prepositional phrase that explains the reason or cause of the misunderstanding, with "because of" as a preposition, "limitations in non-verbal communication" as a noun phrase that details the context of the cause.

Data 23: "This causes a mismatch between ideal conditions and the reality that occurs." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.5)

This	causes	a mismatch between ideal conditions and the reality that <u>occurs</u> .
		VP



The sentence "This causes a mismatch between ideal conditions and the reality that occurs" consists of several phrases that can be analyzed based on the theory of Quirk et al. "This" is a noun phrase that functions as the subject of the sentence, while "causes" is a verb phrase that functions as a predicate. "A mismatch between ideal conditions and the reality that occurs" is a noun phrase that functions as the object of the sentence. In this noun phrase, "a mismatch" is the main noun phrase (head noun), while "between ideal conditions and the reality that occurs" is a prepositional phrase that functions as a complement to the head noun phrase "a mismatch." "Between ideal conditions and the reality that occurred " is the first prepositional phrase, where "between" is a preposition, "ideal conditions and the reality that occurred " is a noun phrase that functions as the object of the preposition. "the reality that occurs" is the noun phrase that functions as the object of the preposition. In this phrase, "the reality" is the head of the noun phrase, and "that occurs" is the relative clause that explains "the reality."

Data 24: "Therefore, it needs to be understood that conventional implicatures require a broad understanding of language form." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.5)

Therefore	it	needs to be understood	that	conventional implicatures	require	a broad understanding of <u>language form.</u>
						NP
						PP
Adv P	NP	VP	Sub	NP	VP	NP

"Therefore" is an adverbial phrase used to indicate a conclusion or consequence. "It" is a noun phrase as a subject pronoun. "Needs to be understood" is a verb phrase containing "needs" as the main verb and "to be understood" as the passive infinitive verb. "That" is a subordinate that begins a clause, then is followed by the noun phrase "conventional implicatures." "Require" is a verb phrase that is a verb clause. "A broad understanding of language form" is a noun phrase containing "a broad understanding" as a head noun phrase consisting of the article "a," the adjective "broad," the noun "understanding," and the prepositional phrase "of language form," which consists of the preposition "of" and the object of the preposition "language form."

Data 25: "It should be noted that words containing certain Conventional Implicatures in one place are not necessarily the same as in other places." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.5)

It	should be noted	That	words containing certain Conventional Implicatures in <u>one place</u>	are not	necessarily the same as in <u>other places.</u>
			NP		NP
			PP		PP
			PP		PP
NP	VP	Sub	NP	VP	Adj P

The sentence "It should be noted that words containing certain conventional implicatures in one place are not necessarily the same as in other places" contains several types of phrases, according to the theory of Quirk et al. (2010). First, "it" is a noun phrase that functions as the subject of a sentence. Second, "should be noted" is a verb phrase that functions as a predicate. In the subordinate clause "that words containing certain conventional implicatures in one place are not necessarily the same as in other places," there are several more phrases. "Words containing certain

conventional implicatures in one place" is a noun phrase that functions as the subject of the clause, where "words" is the head of the noun phrase and "containing certain conventional implicatures in one place" is a participial phrase that modifies "words." "Are not" is a verb phrase that functions as a clause predicate, with "are not" as the main verb and "necessarily the same as in other places" as an adjectival phrase that functions as a complement to "are." Lastly, "as in other places" is a prepositional phrase that functions as a complement to "the same."

Data 26: "Previous research on this topic has investigated the meaning of conventional implicatures in various communication contexts in contexts on TV shows." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.5)

Previous research on <u>this topic</u> NP PP	has investigated	the meaning of conventional implicatures in <u>various communication contexts</u> NP PP NP PP
NP	VP	NP

in contexts on <u>TV shows.</u> NP PP NP
PP

"Previous research on this topic" is a noun phrase containing "previous research" as a noun phrase consisting of the adjective "previous" and the head noun "research" and "on this topic" as a prepositional phrase. "On" is a preposition, and "this topic" is a noun phrase consisting of "this" as the demonstrative word and "topic" as the head noun. "Has investigated" is a verb phrase that contains "has" as

the auxiliary verb and "investigated" as the main verb. "The meaning of conventional implicatures in various communication contexts" is a noun phrase consisting of "the meaning," which is a head of noun phrase consisting of the article "the" and the noun "meaning," and the prepositional phrase "of conventional implicatures," which consists of "of" as prepositions and "conventional implicatures" as noun phrases.

"In various communication contexts" is a prepositional phrase containing "in" as a preposition, and "various communication contexts" is a noun phrase consisting of the adjective "various," "communication contexts," which is a noun phrase consisting of the noun "communication" and the head noun "contexts. " Lastly, there is "in contexts on TV shows," which is a prepositional phrase. "In" is a preposition and the noun phrase "contexts on TV shows," which consists of "contexts" as a head noun and "on TV shows" as a prepositional phrase. "On" as a preposition and "TV shows" as a noun phrase containing the noun "TV" and the head noun "shows."

Data 27: "Not only that, previous research can help understand the topic in this research." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.5)

Not only that,	previous research	can help understand	the topic in <u>this research.</u>
			NP
			PP
Adv P	NP	VP	NP

The sentence "Not only that, previous research can help understand the topic in this research" consists of several types of phrases, according to the theory of

(Quirk et al., 2010). The adverbial phrase "not only that" provides additional information or emphasis on the main sentence. The noun phrase "previous research" functions as the subject of the sentence, where "research" is the head of the phrase and "previous" is the pre-modifiers. The verb phrase "can help understand" acts as a sentence predicate, where "can help" is the main verb phrase followed by "understand" as part of a verb phrase that explains the function of "can help." Lastly, the noun phrase "the topic in this research" functions as the object of the verb phrase, with "the topic" as the head and the prepositional phrase "in this research" providing additional information about the context in which the topic is discussed.

Data 28: "Data analysis was carried out using matching techniques." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.5)

Data analysis	was carried out	using <u>matching techniques.</u>
NP	VP	PP

The phrase "data analysis" is a noun phrase consisting of the noun "data" modifying the head noun "analysis." The phrase "was carried out" is a verb phrase, with "was" as the past tense auxiliary verb and "carried out" as the main verb in passive form. The prepositional phrase "using matching techniques" consists of the gerund form of the verb "using" as a preposition, and the noun phrase "matching techniques" as the object of "using," which consists of the adjective "matching" modifying the head noun "techniques."

Data 29: "This research has similarities with previous research in that it examines TV shows and uses descriptive methods." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.6)

This research	has	similarities with <u>previous research</u>	in that	it	examines	TV shows	and	uses	descriptive methods.
		NP							

			PP						
NP	VP	NP	PP	NP	VP	NP	Conj.	VP	NP

The phrase "This research" is a noun phrase, consisting of the demonstrative word "this" and the head noun "research." The phrase "has" is a verb phrase, and "similarities with previous research" is the noun phrase as the object of the verb "has." "Similarities" is a head noun and the prepositional phrase "with previous research" consists of the preposition "with" and the object of the preposition "previous research," as the noun phrase consists of the adjective "previous" modifying the head of the noun "research." The prepositional phrase "In that" is a connector and introduces an explanatory clause, and two independent clauses, "it examines TV shows" and "uses descriptive methods," are connected by the conjunction "and." These two clauses each have the subject noun phrase "it," the main verb phrases "examines" and "uses," and the objects "TV shows" and "descriptive methods," each of which is a noun phrase.

Data 30: "However, there is also a difference, namely analyzing speech that contains allusions (Roasting)." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.6)

However,	there	is also	a difference	namely analyzing speech that <u>contains allusions (Roasting).</u>
Adv P	NP	VP	NP	NP

"However" is an adverbial phrase that functions as an adverb to indicate contrast with previous information. "There" is a noun phrase and "is also" is a verb phrase. The phrase "a difference" is a noun phrase consisting of the article "a" and the head noun "difference." The phrase "namely analyzing speech that contains allusions (Roasting)" is a complex noun phrase, consisting of the conjunction

"namely" which introduces further details or explanations. The phrase "analyzing speech" is a noun phrase consisting of the gerund form of the verb "analyzing" and the noun "speech" as the object. The conjunction "that," the verb phrase "contains allusions" is a verb phrase in a relative clause that describes "speech." "Contains" is the main verb, and "allusions" is the object of the verb.

Data 31: “The explanations from the two relevant previous studies above seem to have similarities and differences with this research.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.6)

The explanations from <u>the two relevant previous studies above</u>	seem to have	similarities and differences with <u>this research.</u>
NP		NP
_____		_____
PP		PP

NP

VP

NP

The sentence "The explanations from the two relevant previous studies above seem to have similarities and differences with this research" has several important phrases according to the theory of Quirk et al. (2010). "The explanations from the two relevant previous studies above" is a noun phrase that functions as the subject of the sentence, with "the explanations" as the head of the phrase and "from the two relevant previous studies above" as a prepositional phrase that provides additional information. The verb phrase "seem to have" functions as the sentence predicate, where "seem" is the main verb followed by the infinitive "to have." The noun phrase "similarities and differences with this research" functions as the object of the verb phrase, with "similarities and differences" as the head of the phrase and "with this research" as a prepositional phrase that provides additional information.

Data 32: “The similarities can be seen from the research method, namely descriptive qualitative.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.6)

The similarities	can be seen	from <u>the research method</u> , NP	namely descriptive qualitative.
NP	VP	PP	NP

The phrase "the similarities" is a noun phrase consisting of the definite article "the," which modifies the head of the noun "similarities. " The verb phrase "can be seen," where "can" is a modal verb, "be" is an auxiliary verb, and "seen" is a past participle form of the verb. The prepositional phrase "from the research method" consists of the preposition "from" and the noun phrase "the research method," where "the" is the definite article, "research" is the noun that modifies "method," and "method" is the head of the noun. The phrase "namely descriptive qualitative" is a noun phrase consisting of the conjunction "namely," which introduces further details or explanation, and "descriptive qualitative." Eventhough the words "descriptive" and "qualitative" are adjectives, in this context, they are used together to form a noun phrase that describes the type of research method used.

Data 33: "Not only that, previous research also describes the meaning of speech contained in conventional implicatures." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.6)

Not only that,	previous research	also describes	the meaning of speech contained in <u>conventional implicatures</u> . NP _____ PP _____ NP _____ PP
Adv P	NP	VP	NP

The sentence "Not only that, previous research also describes the meaning of speech contained in conventional implicatures." consists of several phrases in accordance with the theory of (Quirk et al., 2010). First, the adverbial phrase "not only that" connects this sentence to the previous idea, providing additional context. The noun phrase "previous research" functions as the subject of the sentence, while the verb phrase "also describes" indicates the action carried out by the subject. The object of this action is the noun phrase "the meaning of speech contained in conventional implicatures," which describes the meaning explained by the research. "The meaning" is a head of the noun phrase followed by the prepositional phrase "of speech contained in conventional implicatures", with "of" as a preposition and the noun phrase "speech contained in conventional implicatures". Lastly, "in conventional implicatures" as prepositional phrase, which consists of preposition "of" and "conventional implicatures" as a noun phrase.

Data 34: "However, there are also differences in the data sources." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.6)

However	there	are also	differences in <u>the data sources</u>
			NP
			PP
Adv P	NP	VP	NP

The phrase "however" is an adverbial phrase that functions as an adverb to show a transition or contrast with previous information. "There" is an existential pronoun used to indicate the existence or presence of something, as a noun phrase. "Are also" functions as a verb phrase indicating existence or presence, with "are" as the main verb, and "also" is an adverb that indicates additional information. The

phrase "differences in the data sources" is a noun phrase, the head of which is the noun "differences," modified by the prepositional phrase "in the data sources." This prepositional phrase consists of the preposition "in" and its object "the data sources," which is a noun phrase consisting of the definite article "the," the noun "data," and the head noun "sources."

Data 35: “Previous research used TV show data as the source, while this research uses WhatsApp application data as the source.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.6)

Previous research	Used	TV show data as <u>the source</u> .	while	this research	uses	WhatsApp application data as <u>the source</u> .
		NP				NP
		PP				PP
NP	VP	NP	Conj.	NP	VP	NP

The phrase "previous research" is a noun phrase, consisting of "previous" as an adjective modifying the noun "research." The phrase "used" is a verb phrase, then followed by the noun phrase "TV show data as the source," consisting of the head noun "data," which is modified by the nominal phrase "TV show," where "TV" modifies the head noun "show." The phrase "as the source" is a prepositional phrase, consisting of the preposition "as" and the noun phrase "the source," where "the" is the definite article that modifies the head of the noun "source."

The phrase "this research" is a noun phrase, with "this" as the demonstrative word that modifies the noun "research." The phrase "WhatsApp application data as the source" is a noun phrase consisting of the head noun "data," modified by the noun phrase "WhatsApp application," where "WhatsApp" modifies the head noun "application." Lastly, the phrase "as the source" is the same prepositional phrase as the phrase in the first clause.

2. Sentence Patterns in Students' Academic Writing

In this section the researcher presents the answers of research questions regarding sentence patterns used in students' academic writing. Researchers analyzed sentence patterns that appeared in the research background of students' academic writing. Then the researcher chose the sentences that most frequently appeared patterns according to the theory of Quirk and Greenbaum (2010). Then, each sentence will be determined with the types of sentence pattern and the explanation. The researcher described the sentence patterns used in students' academic writing are as below.

Table 4.2 Table of The Number of Sentence Patterns

Sentence Pattern	The Number of Data
SV	3
SVC	8
SVA	9
SVO	23
SVOC	4
SVOA	3
SVOO	-
Total	50

Table 4.3 Table of Frequency of Sentence Patterns (Variation)

Sentence Patterns (Variation)	Frequency
-------------------------------	-----------

SVCA	1
AVS	1
ASVO	7
AAVS	3
ASVC	2
ASVOA	1
ASVAA	1
ASVAC	1
TOTAL	17

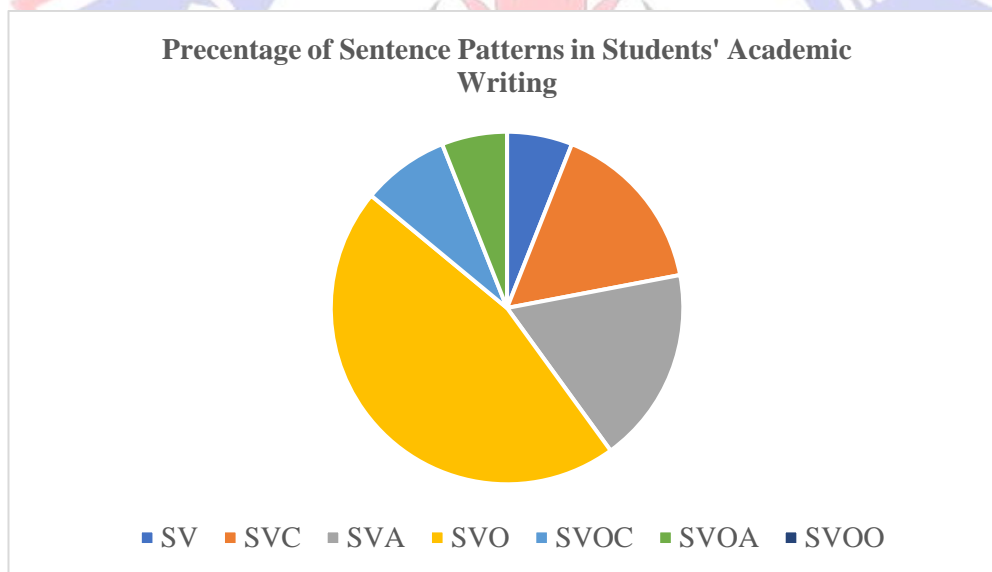


Figure 4.2 Percentage of Sentence Patterns in Students' Academic Writing

Table 4.2 and figure 4.2 shows the results of sentence patterns used in students' academic writing. On the other side, table 4.3 shows variations in sentence patterns from the basic sentence pattern, such as using an adverb instead of a subject, to enrich expressions and emphasize certain aspects of communication.

The fourth sentence has two sentence patterns, namely SVA (subject-verb-adverb) and SVO (subject-verb-object) patterns (Quirk & Greenbaum, 2010). This sentence consists of three main components: subject (S), verb (V), and adverbial (A). The subject of this sentence is "this," which refers to the condition or situation being discussed. The verb is "is caused," which is the passive form of the verb "cause." The adverbial in this sentence is the prepositional phrase "by differences in figurative language in various places in interpreting something," which provides additional information about the cause of the condition mentioned.

In the adverb of the main sentence, there is an "interpreting something" clause that follows the SVO (subject-verb-Object) pattern even though the subject is implied or can be said to be a non-finite clause. In this clause, "interpreting" functions as a verb, and "something" is the direct object of the verb. Although an explicit subject is not mentioned in this clause, the implied subject is the "person" or "people" in the previous context who performs the act of interpreting.

In short, data 4 has 2 sentence patterns, namely SVA in the main sentence and SVO in the adverb of the main sentence. This pattern shows the relationship between a situation and its cause, clearly separating the subject, verb, and adverbial elements in the sentence.

Data 4: "Figurative language has a more complicated meaning and may not be understood directly." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.1)

Figurative language	has	a more complicated meaning and	may not be understood	directly.
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
S	V	O	V	A

The sentence above is a compound sentence marked by the connecting word "and." This sentence has two main sentence patterns, namely SVO (subject-verb-object) and SVA (subject-verb-adverb) (Quirk & Greenbaum, 2010). In the first sentence, "Figurative language has a more complicated meaning," "figurative language" is introduced as the main subject, followed by the verb "has," which indicates the ownership or existence of the meaning. The object of this sentence is the phrase "a more complicated meaning," which explains that figurative language has a meaning that is more complicated or more complex than the literal meaning.

The sentence "may not be understood directly" follows the SVA pattern. The subject (S) is not stated explicitly in the sentence, but it is implied that the subject is the topic or phenomenon being discussed. The verb (V) "may not be understood" expresses the possibility that something cannot be understood. The adverbial (A) "directly" provides additional information about how something is not understood.

In short, data six has two sentence patterns, namely the SVO pattern in the first sentence and the SVA in the second sentence. These patterns have their respective functions so as to produce a clear sentence structure, according to the theory of Quirk and Greenbaum (2010).

Data 5: "Therefore, figurative language has an implied meaning and is not understood directly." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.2)

Therefore, figurative language has an implied meaning and is not understood directly.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A S V O V A

Subsequently, the second sentence "is not understood directly" follows the SVA sentence pattern with an implied subject, the passive verb "is not understood," which indicates that something is not understood, and the adverbial "directly," which provides information about how to understand it.

It can be concluded that data eight is a compound sentence marked by the conjunction "and," which has two sentence patterns. The first sentence has the ASVO pattern, which is a variation of the SVOA sentence pattern, and the second sentence has the SVA sentence pattern (Quirk & Greenbaum, 2010).

Data 6: “In pragmatics, there is a branch that studies implied meaning in communication, namely implicature.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.2)

In pragmatics, there is a branch that studies implied meaning in communication, namely implicature.

S
V
O

↓
↓
↓
↓

A
A
V
S

From the analysis above, the sentence "In pragmatics, there is a branch that studies implied meaning in communication, namely implicature," has an AAVS

sentence pattern, which is a variation of the SVA (subject-verb-adverb) sentence pattern. Adverbials (A1) are "in pragmatics" adverbs that provide context to the field of study. Adverbial (A2) is the "there" adverb of place, which is often used in existential constructions. The verb (V) is "is," a copula verb that connects the subject with description or existence. Subject (S) is "a branch that studies implied meaning in communication, namely implicature," a subject introduced in the context of pragmatics.

Inside the subject of the sentence, there is a subordinate clause "that studies implied meaning in communication, namely implicature" that has an SVO (subject-verb-object) pattern. "That" is the subject as a relative pronoun that refers to "a branch" in the previous context. "Studies" is a verb that indicates the action performed by the subject. The object is "implied meaning in communication, namely implicature," which is the focus of the action carried out by the subject.

It can be concluded that data nine has two sentence patterns. The sentence pattern contained in the main sentence is the AAVS pattern, which is a variation of the SVA sentence pattern. Then, the sentence pattern contained in the clause is the SVO pattern (Quirk & Greenbaum, 2010).

Data 7: "Conventional implicatures are associated with common usage and meaning." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.3)

<u>Conventional implicatures</u>	<u>are associated</u>	<u>with common usage and meaning.</u>
↓	↓	↓
S	V	A

"Conventional implicatures are associated with common usage and meaning" is a simple sentence that matches the SVA (subject-verb-adverb) pattern (Quirk & Greenbaum, 2010). In this line, the topic "Conventional implicatures" refers to the conventional implicature within discussion. The connecting verb "are associated" expresses the relationship or connection between a topic and something else. The adverb "with common usage and meaning" provides context for the subject.

Data 8: "According to Yudhistira (2021), conventional implicatures are implicatures whose meaning is generally known." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.3)

According to Yudhistira (2021), conventional implicatures are implicatures whose meaning is generally known.

The sentence "According to Yudhistira (2021), conventional implicatures are implicatures whose meaning is generally known" is a complex sentence that follows the ASVC pattern, a variation of the SVC (subject-verb-complement) pattern. "According to Yudhistira (2021)," is an adverb that provides information about the source or origin of the statement. The subject is "conventional implicatures," which is the main topic of the sentence. The linking verb "are," which connects the subject with the complement, and the complement "implicatures whose meaning is generally known," which provide additional information about the subject.

Data 9: “Therefore, conventional implicatures can help understand the implied meaning in a sentence without having to state it explicitly.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.3)

The sentence "Therefore, conventional implicatures can help understand the implied meaning in a sentence without having to state it explicitly" follows the ASVO pattern, a variation of the SVOA (subject-verb-object-adverb) sentence pattern. The adverb "therefore" indicates a cause-and-effect relationship. The subject "conventional implicatures" refers to the type of implicature being discussed. The verb "can help" indicates the action carried out by the subject, in this

case helping in understanding, and the object "understand the implied meaning in a sentence without having to state it explicitly" explains what the conventional implicature helps.

In the object unit of the sentence above, there is the clause "understand the implied meaning in a sentence without having to state it explicitly," which has the SVOA (subject-verb-object-adverb) pattern. The subject of the sentence is hidden or can be said to be a non-finite clause. "Understand" is a verb that indicates the act of understanding performed by the subject. "The implied meaning in a sentence" is the object of the act of understanding, which is the implied meaning in a sentence. "Without having to state it explicitly" is an adverb that provides additional information about how the act of understanding is performed.

In the sequel, within the adverb unit, there is the clause "having to state it explicitly," which follows the SVO (subject-verb-object) pattern. In this pattern, "having" functions as a verb that shows the necessity or need to carry out an action. "To state it explicitly" functions as the object of the verb, describing the specific action that must be performed. Furthermore, within the object pattern unit, there is the clause "to state it explicitly," which follows the SVOA (subject-verb-object-adverb) structure. Although the infinitive form "to state" lacks an explicit topic, it denotes the act of stating or expressing something. "It" is the object of the act of stating, referring to anything that must be mentioned, and "explicitly" is an adverb that adds context to how the action of stating is carried out.

From the explanation above it can be concluded that the sentence in data 17 has four sentence patterns according to Quirk and Greenbaum's (2010) theory. The main sentence pattern is ASVO, a variation of the SVOA pattern. In the object unit of the sentence there are patterns SVOA, SVO, and SVOA. These patterns form a single unit which makes it a complex sentence.

Data 10: "Conventional implicatures often arise because words or phrases have certain meanings that are conventionally associated with certain situations or contexts." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.3)

Conventional implicatures often arise because words or phrases have certain meanings that are conventionally associated with certain situations or contexts.

↓
S

↓
V

[S

V

O

C

]

↓
A

The sentence "Conventional implicatures often arise because words or phrases have certain meanings that are conventionally associated with certain situations or contexts" follows the SVA (subject-verb-adverb) pattern. "Conventional implicatures" is the subject of a sentence that refers to a particular type of implicature that appears in communication. "Arise" is a verb that shows the action of appearing or arising, which is inserted with the word "often" as a verb of frequency. "Because words or phrases have certain meanings that are conventionally associated with certain situations or contexts," is an explanation that gives reasons why conventional implicatures appear.

In the adverbial unit of the sentence above, there is the clause "words or phrases have certain meanings that are conventionally associated with certain situations or contexts," which has an SVO (subject-verb-object) pattern. "Words or phrases" is the subject of the sentence, which refers to the words or phrases used in

the language. "have" is a verb that indicates that the subject has or is related to something, in this case, a certain meaning. "certain meanings that are conventionally associated with certain situations or contexts" is the object of the verb "have." The last one is the SVC (subject-verb-complement) sentence pattern found in the clause "that are conventionally associated with certain situations or contexts" from the object unit of the previous pattern. The subject (S) "that" refers to the particular meanings being discussed. The verb (V) "are" indicates the existence or status of the subject. Complement (C) "conventionally associated with certain situations or contexts" is an explanatory phrase that provides information about how these meanings are usually associated with certain situations or contexts.

In short, the sentence above has three sentence patterns: one sentence pattern in the main sentence and two patterns in the subordinate sentences. The sentence pattern in the main sentence is the SVA pattern, while in the subordinate sentences it is SVO and SVC (Quirk & Greenabum, 2010).

Data 11: “In the use of conventional implicatures, speakers can avoid direct expression and rely on shared understanding or cultural knowledge to convey additional meaning.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.3)

In the use of conventional implicatures, speakers can avoid direct expression and rely on shared understanding or cultural knowledge to convey additional meaning.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A **S** **V** **O** **V** **O**

The above sentence is a compound sentence paired by the conjunction "and." The first line, "In the use of conventional implicatures, speakers can avoid direct expressions," follows an ASVO pattern, which is a version of the SVOA

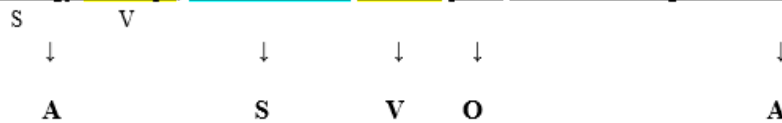
sentence pattern. Adverbial (US) "in the conventional use of implicatures" describes the context or scenario to which this remark applies. Subject (S) "speakers" who do the activity. The verb "can avoid" is a modal verb indicating the ability or potential of the action being described. The object (O) of "direct expression" is the object of the verb "avoid," indicating what the speaker is avoiding.

The second sentence, "rely on shared understanding or cultural knowledge to convey additional meaning," has an SVO (subject-verb-object) pattern. The implied subject, namely "speakers" in the previous context, "Rely on" is a verb that indicates an action or habit. "Shared understanding or cultural knowledge to convey additional meaning" is the object of the verb "rely on," namely what the subject relies on. In the object unit of the second sentence, there is the clause "to convey additional meaning," which follows the SVO (subject-verb-object) pattern. "To convey" is a verb that shows the action to be carried out, and "additional meaning" is the object of the verb "to convey," namely what is wanted to be conveyed.

It can be concluded that the sentence above is a compound sentence that has three sentence patterns. The first sentence pattern is an ASVO variation of SVOA, and the second sentence has an SVO pattern. In the object unit of the second sentence pattern, there is a clause that has an SVO pattern in accordance with the theory of Quirk and Greenbaum (2010).

Data 12: "As technology develops, communication can take place without meeting face to face using the help of the internet." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.3)

As technology develops, communication can take place without meeting face to face using the help of the internet.

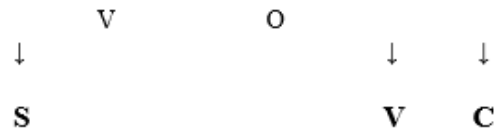


The sentence "As technology develops, communication can take place without meeting face-to-face using the help of the internet" has an ASVOA pattern, a variation of the SVOA (subject-verb-object-adverb) sentence pattern. "As technology develops" is an adverb that provides the context or conditions in which the action occurs. "communication" as the subject of the sentence that carries out the action. "Can take" is a modal verb that shows the ability or potential of the action being described. "Place" is the object of the verb "can take," and the last one is "without meeting face-to-face using the help" as an adverb that provides additional information about the way or conditions under which the action occurs. The adverb unit (A1) contains the clause "technology develops," which follows an SV (subject-verb) pattern. "Technology" is the subject of the phrase that performs the action, and "develops" is the verb that describes the activity or process performed by the subject.

In short, the sentence above has two sentence patterns. The first sentence pattern is ASVOA, which is variation from sentence pattern SVOA. The second sentence pattern is in the unit adverb (A1) that has a pattern SV. Those sentence patterns are acceptable with the theory by Quirk and Greenbaum (2010).

Data 13: "One form of technological development to facilitate communication is Social Media." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.3)

One form of technological development to facilitate communication is Social Media.

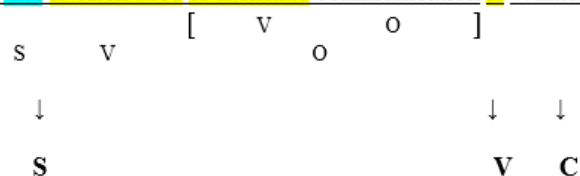


The sentence "One form of technological development to facilitate communication is Social Media" has a subject-verb-Complement (SVC) pattern. In this sentence, "One form of technological development to facilitate communication" functions as the subject (S), the word "is" functions as a connecting verb or copula (V), and "Social Media" functions as a complement (C), which explains or identifies the subject. Then, there is a subject-verb-object (SVO) pattern in the subordinate clauses in the subject unit (S) of the sentence. In this pattern, the verb "to facilitate" indicates the action of making things easier or facilitating, while "communication" is the object that receives the action.

In short, the sentence above has a main sentence pattern, namely SVC, and a subordinate sentence pattern, namely SVO (Quirk & Greenbaum, 2010). SVC patterns are used to link subjects with additional information that explains more about the subject. This SVO pattern is simple but effective in conveying the purpose or result of an action in the context of a sentence.

Data 14: “One type of social media platform that is often used to facilitate communication is WhatsApp.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.4)

One type of social media platform that is often used to facilitate communication is WhatsApp.



The sentence "One type of social media platform that is often used to facilitate communication is WhatsApp" follows the subject-verb-Complement (SVC) pattern. In this sentence, "one type of social media platform that is often used to facilitate communication" functions as the subject (S). The word "is" functions as a connecting verb or copula (V), and "WhatsApp" functions as a complement (C) that explains or identifies the subject. In the subject unit (S) of the sentence, there is the clause "that is often used to facilitate communication" following the subject-verb-Object (SVO) pattern. In this pattern, "that" functions as the subject (S), which refers to "one type of social media platform" mentioned previously. The word "is" functions as a verb (V), and "often used to facilitate communication" functions as an object (O), which receives the action of the verb.

Moreover, in the object subunit (O) in the previous sentence pattern, there is still the clause "to facilitate communication," which has the SVO (subject-verb-object) pattern. In this pattern, the verb (V) is "facilitate," which means to make things easier or facilitate. The direct object (O) that receives the action of the verb is "communication." The word "to" is part of the infinitive, indicating the goal or intent of the action, but there is no explicit subject in this phrase.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the sentence above is a complex sentence that has three sentence patterns in it. The main sentence pattern is SVC, and the second is SVO, which is a subordinate clause in the object sentence unit. Then, there are still clauses in the object sub-unit of the previous pattern that also follow the SVO pattern. These patterns are used to connect subjects with information that provides further identification or explanation about the subject. In

this context, this sentence identifies that one type of social media platform that is often used to facilitate communication is WhatsApp.

Data 15: “WhatsApp is a popular social media platform that mainly focuses on instant messaging and communication.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.4)

WhatsApp is a popular social media platform that mainly focuses on instant messaging and communication.



The sentence "WhatsApp is a popular social media platform that mainly focuses on instant messaging and communication" follows the subject-verb-Complement (SVC) pattern. In this sentence, "WhatsApp" functions as the subject (S), which is the application or platform being discussed. The word "is" functions as a connecting verb or copula (V), which connects the subject with its complement. "A popular social media platform that mainly focuses on instant messaging and communication" serves as a complement (C) that provides additional information about the subject, namely WhatsApp. In the complementary unit (C), there is the clause "that mainly focuses on instant messaging and communication," which has an SVA (subject-verb-adverb) pattern. "that" acts as a subject, referring back to "WhatsApp" as the main subject of the sentence, "mainly focuses" as a verb, indicating the action carried out by the subject. "On instant messaging and communication" is a descriptive phrase that provides additional information about how or to what extent the subject carried out the action.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the sentence above is a complex sentence that has two sentence patterns. The main sentence pattern is

SVC, and the sentence pattern in subordinate sentences containing complementary units (C) is SVA. These patterns explain why WhatsApp is a popular social media platform that mainly focuses on instant messaging and communication.

Data 16: “According to Dihni (2021), WhatsApp is the instant messaging application with the most users in Indonesia and is ranked third in the world.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.4)

According to Dihni (2021), WhatsApp is the instant messaging application with the most users in Indonesia and is ranked third in the world.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A S V C V C

In the analysis above, the sentence is a compound sentence connected with the connecting word "and." The first sentence, "According to Dihni (2021), WhatsApp is the instant messaging application with the most users in Indonesia," can be explained in the Adverbial-Subject-Verb-Complement (ASVC) sentence pattern, a variation of the SVC pattern (Quirk & Greenbaum, 2010). In this pattern, "According to Dihni (2021)" functions as an adverb (Adverbial-AA) that provides the source of information and time context regarding the next statement. "WhatsApp" is the subject (S) of the sentence. The verb (V) is "is," which functions as a linking verb or copula that connects the subject to the complement. The complement (C) of this sentence is "the instant messaging application with the most users in Indonesia," which explains more about WhatsApp.

Secondly, the second sentence "is ranked third in the world" has the SVCA (subject-verb-complement-adverb) sentence pattern, a variation of the SVC pattern. In this pattern, "WhatsApp" is the subject (subject-s) of the sentence. The verb (V)

is "is ranked," which shows the status or position of the subject. Complementary (C) to this sentence is the phrase "third in the world," which explains WhatsApp's position or ranking.

In short, the sentence above is a compound sentence consisting of two sentence patterns with the connecting word "and." The first sentence pattern is an ASVC variation of SVC, and the second sentence pattern is also an SVC pattern. These patterns help convey information clearly and in a structured manner, starting with information about the source of the information, followed by the subject of the sentence, a connecting verb, and additional information that supports or explains the subject.

Data 17: "The existence of WhatsApp can make it easier to interact with other people without having to physically meet face to face." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.4)

The existence of WhatsApp can make it easier to interact with other people without having to physically meet face to face.

YPLP PT
UNIPDA

[v [v o A]]

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

S V O C

The sentence "The existence of WhatsApp can make it easier to interact with other people without having to physically meet face-to-face" has a subject-verb-Object-Complement (SVOC) sentence pattern. In this pattern, "the existence of WhatsApp" is the subject (S) of the sentence. The verb (V) is "can make," which indicates the ability or potential to perform an action. The object (O) of this sentence is the "it" phrase that describes the result or consequence of WhatsApp's capabilities. "Easier to interact with other people without having to physically meet

face-to-face" serves as a complement to (C), which provides information about how WhatsApp facilitates interaction without having to meet in person. Then, in the complementary unit (C) of the sentence, there is the clause "to interact with other people without having to physically meet face-to-face" which follows the SVOA (subject-verb-object-adverb) pattern. There is no explicit subject in the pattern, but it implicitly refers to the perpetrator or person who uses WhatsApp. The verb (V) "to interact" is a verb that indicates the action carried out by the subject. The object (O) "with other people" is the direct object that receives the action of the verb. Adverbial (A) "without having to physically meet face-to-face" is an adverbial phrase that describes the manner or conditions in which an action is performed.

In the adverbial subunit (A), there is the clause "having to physically meet face-to-face" which follows the SVO pattern. The gerund form "having" here expresses an action or state, and "to physically meet face to face" is used as the object of "having." Moreover, in the object subunit (O) of the previous pattern, there is still the clause "to physically meet face-to-face" which has the SVA pattern. There is no explicit subject in this pattern. The verb "to meet" is a verb that shows the desired or intended action. Adverbial (A) "physically face to face" is an adverbial phrase that provides additional information about the manner or conditions in which the action was performed.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that this sentence is a complex one consisting of four sentence patterns. The sentence pattern contained in the main sentence is the SVOC pattern, and then in the complementary unit (C) of the sentence there is the SVOA sentence pattern, which is a subordinate sentence.

In the adverb subunit (A), there is the SVO sentence pattern, and the SVA sentence pattern in the object unit (O) is the previous pattern. With these patterns, sentences can convey messages about the impact or benefits of WhatsApp in an effective and structured manner.

Data 18: “However, communication without face to face can cause misunderstandings.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.4)

However, communication without face to face can cause misunderstandings.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A S V O

The sentence "However, communication without face-to-face communication can cause misunderstandings" is a simple sentence and includes the Adverbial-Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) sentence pattern, a variation of the SVOA pattern. Adverbial (A): "However" functions as an adverb that provides context or connects a previous idea to the statement in this sentence. Subject (S): "Communication without face-to-face" is the subject of this sentence, which shows the topic or thing being discussed. "Can cause" is a verb that indicates an action or effect that can be caused by the subject. Object (O) "Misunderstandings" is the direct object that receives the action of the verb, namely the consequences caused by communication without face-to-face contact.

Data 19: “This is caused by several reasons.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.4)

This is caused by several reasons.

↓ ↓ ↓

S V A

The sentence "This is caused by several reasons" is a simple sentence and is included in the subject-verb-complement (SVC) sentence pattern. Subject (S): "This" is the subject of the sentence, which refers to the situation or phenomenon being discussed. "Is caused" is a verb that shows that the subject is influenced by something. Complement (C) "by several reasons" explains the causes of the subject.

Data 20: "According to Yasmin (2020), misunderstandings often occur in non-face-to-face communication because of limitations in non-verbal communication." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.4)

According to Yasmin (2020), misunderstandings often occur in non-face-to-face communication because of limitations in non-verbal communication.

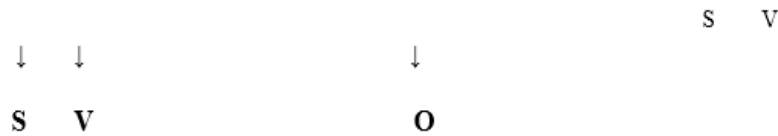
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A S V A A

The sentence "According to Yasmin (2020), misunderstandings often occur in non-face-to-face communication because of limitations in non-verbal communication" is included in the ASVAA sentence pattern, a variation of the SVA (subject-verb-adevrb) pattern. The subject "misunderstandings" identifies the main issue being discussed. The verb "often occur" indicates that this issue occurs with a certain frequency. The information "in non-face-to-face communication" explains in what kind of communication context misunderstandings often occur, and the additional information "because of limitations in non-verbal communication" provides reasons why these misunderstandings occur.

Data 21: "This causes a mismatch between ideal conditions and the reality that occurs." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.5)

This causes a mismatch between ideal conditions and the reality that occurs.



The sentence "This causes a mismatch between ideal conditions and the reality that occurs" follows the SVO (subject, verb, object) pattern according to the theory of Quirk and Greenbaum (2010). The subject of the sentence is "this," which refers to a particular situation or factor that caused the incompatibility. The verb "causes" indicates that the subject produces or causes something. The object of the sentence is "a mismatch between ideal conditions and the reality that occurs," which states the result or effect of the subject's actions, namely the mismatch between the ideal conditions that are expected and the reality that occurs. In this sentence, precisely in the object unit (O), there is the clause "that occurs," which has an SV (subject-verb) pattern. The subject in this phrase is "that," which refers to the word "reality" in the main sentence. The verb "occurs" indicates the action or state experienced by the subject, that is, that reality.

Based on the above discussion, it is possible to determine that the sentence "This causes a mismatch between ideal conditions and the reality that occurs" contains an SVO sentence pattern. Then it has a relative clause "that occurs" with the SV pattern. This structure enables the phrase to convey more, specific information about reality while clarifying and reinforcing the overall meaning of the sentence.

Data 22: “Therefore, it needs to be understood that conventional implicatures require a broad understanding of language form.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.5)

Therefore, it needs to be understood that conventional implicatures require a broad understanding of language form.

↓	↓	↓	↓		↓		↓	
A	S	V	O		S		V	O

The sentence above, "Therefore, it needs to be understood that conventional implicatures require a broad understanding of language form," consists of a main clause and a subordinate clause connected by the word "that." The sentence "Therefore, it needs to be understood" follows the ASVO pattern, a variation of the SVOA (subject-verb-object) sentence pattern, where the adverbial part "Therefore" provides a reason or logical connection to the previous context. The subject of the sentence is "it," which refers to the concept being discussed. The verb "needs" indicates a need or action required by the subject. The infinitive phrase "to be understood" is the object of the action, indicating what is to be understood.

The second sentence "conventional implicatures require a broad understanding of language form" has an SVO (subject-verb-object) sentence pattern. "conventional implicatures" is a subject that refers to the concept being discussed or explained. "require" is a verb that indicates an action or need required by the subject, and "a broad understanding of language form" is an object that explains what is required or needed by the subject.

The main sentence follows the ASVO pattern, which is a version of SVOA, whereas the second sentence uses the SVO pattern. This structure is consistent with

Quirk and Greenbaum's (2010) theory, allowing sentences to transmit complicated information in an ordered and understandable manner.

Data 23: “It should be noted that words containing certain Conventional Implicatures in one place are not necessarily the same as in other places.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.5)



The sentence "It should be noted that words containing certain conventional implications in one place are not necessarily the same as in other places" uses the SVO (subject, verb, object) pattern. The subject (S) "it" refers to the general statement or concept to be emphasized. The verb (V) "should be noted" shows that this statement is important or needs attention. Object (O): "that words containing certain conventional implications in one place are not necessarily the same as in other places," a phrase that describes variations in the meaning of words containing conventional implications depending on the place or context.

Subsequently, there is the clause "words containing certain conventional implications in one place are not necessarily the same as in other places" in the object unit (O), which has an SVC (subject-verb-complement) pattern. The object of the sentence is "words containing certain conventional implications," which refers to words that have certain conventional implications. The verb "are" expresses the relationship or state of the subject. The complement of the sentence

"not necessarily the same as in other places" explains that the meaning or implications of these words can vary depending on the context or location in which they are used.

As a result, the sentence above features an SVO main sentence pattern as well as an SVC sentence pattern in subordinate sentences. This structure contributes in the clear and effective delivery of messages, in accordance with Quirk and Greenbaum's (2010) idea, making it easier for readers or listeners to comprehend the information communicated.

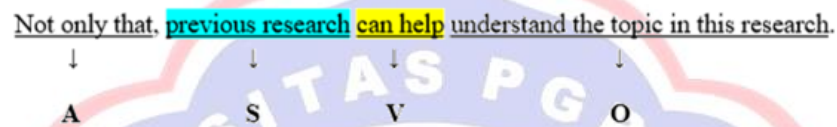
Data 24: “Previous research on this topic has investigated the meaning of conventional implicatures in various communication contexts in contexts on TV shows.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.5)



The sentence "Previous research on this topic has investigated the meaning of conventional implicatures in various communication contexts in contexts on TV shows" follows the SVO (subject, verb, object) pattern. The subject of the sentence is "previous research on this topic. "the meaning of conventional implicatures in various communication contexts in contexts on TV shows" explains the topic or focus of the research, namely the meaning of conventional implicatures in various communication contexts on TV shows. research on this topic," which refers to previous research on a particular topic. The verb "has investigated" states that the research has carried out the act of investigating or examining something. The object

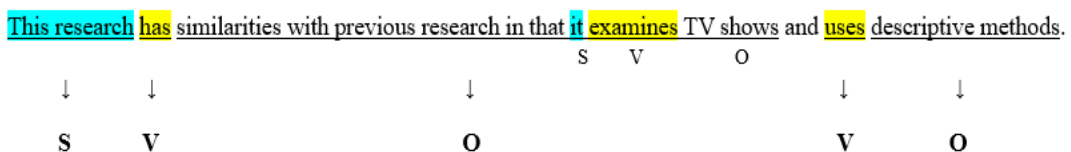
of the sentence "the meaning of conventional implicatures in various communication contexts in contexts on TV shows" explains the topic or focus of the research, namely the meaning of conventional implicatures in various communication contexts on TV shows.

Data 25: “Not only that, previous research can help understand the topic in this research.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.5)



The sentence "Not only that, previous research can help understand the topic in this research" follows the ASVO (Adverbial, Subject, Verb, Object) pattern, a variation of the SVOA sentence pattern (Quirk & Greenbaum, 2010). The adverb "not only that" is used to emphasize that there are other things that need to be considered or paid attention to before the main conversation begins. The subject of the sentence is "previous research," which refers to research that has been done before. The verb "can help" expresses the ability or benefit of the research. The object of the sentence "understand the topic in this research" explains the results that can be achieved from previous research.

Data 26: “This research has similarities with previous research in that it examines TV shows and uses descriptive methods.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.6)


$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \downarrow & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \mathbf{S} & \mathbf{V} & & & \mathbf{O} & & \mathbf{V} & \mathbf{O} \end{array}$$

From the analysis of the sentence above, this sentence is a compound sentence connected by the word "and" and also complex. The first sentence, "This research has similarities with previous research in that it examines TV shows," follows the SVO (subject, verb, object) pattern. The subject of the sentence is "This research," which refers to the research being discussed. The verb "has similarities with" shows that there are similarities between this research and previous research. The object of the sentence "previous research" explains the subject of the comparison or similarity. In the object unit (O) of the sentence, there is the clause "it examines TV shows," which follows the SVO pattern. The object of the sentence "it" refers to the research or entity that carries out the action, namely "examines." The verb "examines" states that the subject carries out the action of examining or researching. The object of the sentence "TV shows" is the thing or subject that is examined or researched by the subject "it," in this case the TV shows.

The second sentence "uses descriptive methods" follows the SVO (subject, verb, object) pattern, with the subject suggested by the context. The implicit subject is "it," which refers to the research or entity mentioned in the preceding phrase. The verb "uses" indicates that the subject performs an action with something. The objects of the sentence "descriptive methods" are the instruments or methods utilized by the subject to conduct research or analysis.

In short, the sentence above is a compound and complex sentence that has three sentence patterns. The first sentence pattern is SVO, which contains a clause, which also has an SVO pattern. The second sentence also has the SVO sentence pattern. By using the SVO pattern, this sentence clearly states that this research has

similarities with previous research in terms of exploring TV shows and using descriptive methods.

Data 27: “However, there is also a difference, namely analyzing speech that contains allusions (Roasting).” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.6)

However, there is also a difference, namely analyzing speech that contains allusions (Roasting).

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ S V O

A A V S

The sentence "However, there is also a difference, namely analyzing speech that contains allusions (Roasting)" follows the AAVS (Adverbial, Adverbial, Verb, Subject) pattern, a variation of the SVA sentence pattern. The first adverbial, "However," is used to indicate a contrast or difference with previous information. The adverb "there" is used to indicate the existence or presence of a difference. The verb "is" connects the subject to the existence statement. The subject of the sentence "also a difference, namely analyzing speech that contains allusions (roasting)" explains the specific difference described, namely analyzing speech that contains allusions or roasting. In the subject unit (S), there is the clause "that contains allusions (Roasting)," which has an SVO (subject-verb-object) pattern. The subject of the sentence "that" refers to the statement or statements being discussed. The verb "contains" states that the subject contains or contains something. The object of the sentence "allusions (roasting)" is the thing or subject contained by the subject "that," namely allusion or roasting.

In short, the sentence above has the main sentence pattern AAVS, a variation of the SVA pattern, and subordinate sentences with the SVO pattern. By using these patterns, this sentence states that there is an additional important difference, namely the analysis of speech that contains innuendo or roasting. This sentence structure helps to convey information clearly and is structured according to Quirk and Greenbaum's (2010) theory, emphasizing contrast and explaining specific differences with necessary details.

Data 28: “The explanations from the two relevant previous studies above seem to have similarities and differences with this research.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.6)

The explanations from the two relevant previous studies above seem to have similarities and differences with this research.

The sentence "The explanations from the two relevant previous studies above seem to have similarities and differences with this research." conforms to the SVC (subject, verb, complement) pattern. The subject of the statement "The explanations from the two relevant previous studies above" is the explanation from two earlier studies. The connecting verb "seem" indicates the subject's condition or state. The complement "to have similarities and differences with this research" contains more information regarding the subject's condition, specifically having similarities and differences with this research. Then, in the complementary unit (C), there is the clause "to have similarities and differences with this research," which follows the SVO (subject, verb, object) pattern, where the implied subject is "the explanations from the two relevant previous studies above." . The verb "to have"

indicates that the subject has or indicates the existence of something. The object "similarities and differences with this research" explains what the subject has, namely similarities and differences with this research.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that this sentence has two sentence patterns. The main sentence pattern is SVC, which is the main sentence, and the SVO sentence pattern is the subordinate sentence contained in the complete unit (C).

Data 29: "The similarities can be seen from the research method, namely descriptive qualitative." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.6)

The similarities can be seen from the research method, namely descriptive qualitative.

↓
S

↓
V

↓
A

The sentence "The similarities can be seen from the research method, namely descriptive-qualitative," follows the SVA (subject, verb, adverbial) pattern (Quirk & Greenbaum). The subject of the sentence "The similarities" refers to the similarities that are the focus of the discussion. The phrasal verb "can be seen" indicates that the similarity can be observed or identified. The adverbial phrase "from the research method, namely descriptive qualitative" provides information about the source or way in which these similarities can be observed, namely from the research method used, namely the descriptive qualitative method. By using the SVA pattern, this sentence states that similarities (subject) can be observed (verb) from the research method used (adverbial). This sentence structure helps to convey

information clearly and in a structured way, indicating that the source of the similarity observations is the qualitative descriptive research method.

Data 30: “Not only that, previous research also describes the meaning of speech contained in conventional implicatures.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.6)

Not only that, previous research also describes the meaning of speech contained in conventional implicatures.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A S V O

From the analysis above, the sentence "Not only that, previous research also describes the meaning of speech contained in conventional implicatures" follows the ASVO (Adverbial, Subject, Verb, Object) pattern, a variation of the SVOA sentence pattern (Quirk & Greenbaum, 2010). The adverb "not only that" is used to indicate additional supporting information or facts. The subject "previous research" refers to previous research. The verb "describes" indicates the action performed by the subject. The object "the meaning of speech contained in conventional implicatures" explains what is explained by the subject, namely the meaning of speech contained in conventional implicatures. This sentence structure helps convey information clearly and structuredly, showing the relationship between the subject (previous research), action (explaining), and object (meaning of speech in conventional implicature).

Data 31: “However, there are also differences in the data sources.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.6)

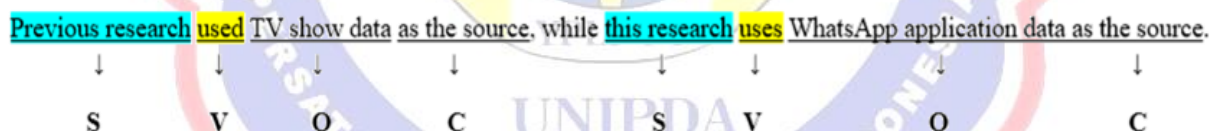
However, there are also differences in the data sources.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A A V S

The line "However, there are also differences in the data sources." follows the AAVS (Adverbial, Adverbial, Verb, Subject) sentence pattern, which is a variant of the SVA sentence pattern (Quirk and Greenbaum, 2010). The initial adverbial, "However," indicates a contrast or distinction with the previous information. The adverb "there" indicates the existence or presence of something. The linking verb "are" communicates the subject's condition of being. The subject "also differences in the data sources" refers to the differences that occur between the data sources. This sentence construction aids in the transmission of information in a clear and structured manner, demonstrating the relationship between the presence of differences and different data sources in a specific context.

Data 32: "Previous research used TV show data as the source, while this research uses WhatsApp application data as the source." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.6)



The sentence above consists of two clauses. The first line, "Previous research used TV show data as the source," adheres to the SVOC (subject, verb, object, complement) structure. The subject of the term "previous research" refers to the earlier research that was discussed. The verb "used" expresses the subject's behavior, which is to use something. The "TV show data" object contains the data

used by the topic. The complement "as the source" includes additional information on the object's purpose or status in the research context, namely as a data source.

Similarly, the second line, "this research uses WhatsApp application data as the source," adheres to the SVOC (subject, verb, object, complement) structure. The subject of the sentence "this research" is the research being discussed. The verb "uses" indicates the subject's action, which is to use the object. The "WhatsApp application data" object represents data from the subject's WhatsApp application. The complement "as the source" adds more information on the object's role or status in the research context, namely as a data source.

It can be concluded that the sentence above consists of two clauses connected by the word "while." The pattern of these two sentences is SVOC. By using the SVOC pattern, this sentence states that previous research used TV show data as a source, while this research uses data from the WhatsApp application as a source. This sentence structure makes it easier to understand the differences between the two studies by explicitly emphasizing the subject, action, and object in each clause.

Data 33: "According to Kuncoro (2021), the flow of information can be accessed easily via the internet, make it easier to obtain information." (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.3)

According to Kuncoro (2021), the flow of information can be accessed easily via the internet, make it easier to obtain information.

				V	O	V	C	O
↓	↓	↓	↓			↓		
A	S	V	A			C		

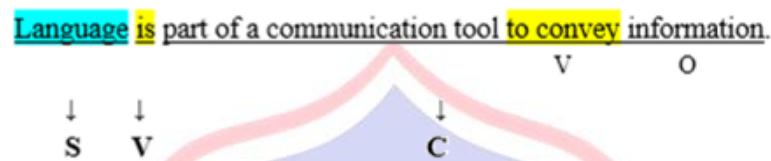
From the analysis above, the sentence "According to Kuncoro (2021), the flow of information can be accessed easily via the internet, make it easier to obtain information" follows the ASVAC pattern, which is a variation of the SVC sentence pattern (Quirk & Greenbaum, 2010). In this pattern, "according to Kuncoro (2021)" functions as an adverbial that provides the context or source of the statement. The subject "the flow of information" identifies what can be accessed. The verb "can be accessed" indicates the ability to access the subject. The adverbial "easily via the internet" describes the way or means of accessing information. The complement "make it easier to obtain information" provides additional information about the results or impacts of this easy access, namely making it easier to obtain information.

In the complement unit (C), there is the clause "make it easier to obtain information" following the SVOC (subject-verb-object-complement) sentence pattern. In this pattern, the implied subject "it" refers to the flow of information. The verb "make" indicates an action that causes something to happen. The object "it" is the target of the action, and the complement "easier to obtain information" describes the conditions or results of the action. Moreover, in the complementary sub-unit (C) of the previous pattern, there is still the clause "to obtain information," which has an SVO sentence pattern, where the implied subject is "it," referring to whoever performs the action. The verb "to obtain" indicates the effort or action carried out by the subject to achieve a certain goal. The object "information" is the result or target of this action.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that this sentence has three sentence patterns. The main sentence pattern is the ASVAC variation of the SVC

sentence pattern. Then, the sentence pattern is SVOC in the complementary sub-unit clause (C) and SVO in the complementary sub-unit clause.

Data 34: “Language is part of a communication tool to convey information.”
(Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.1)



The sentence "Language is part of a communication tool to convey information" follows the SVC (subject-verb-complement) pattern (Quirk & Greenbaum, 2010). In this pattern, the subject (S) "language" refers to the topic or main focus being discussed. The linking verb (V) is "is," which connects the subject with its complement, and finally the complement (C) is "part of a communication tool to convey information," which provides further information about the subject. Then in the complementary unit (C), there is the clause "to convey information," which follows the SVO (subject-verb-object) pattern. Even though the subject is not explicitly mentioned in this infinitive phrase, it can be concluded that the subject is in the previous context, namely "language." The verb "convey" denotes the action performed, and "information" is the object that receives the action.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the sentence above has two sentence patterns in it. The main sentence pattern is SVC, where in the complementary unit (C) there is an SVO pattern.

Data 35: “Data analysis was carried out using matching techniques.” (Datum from Anggraeni, 2024, p.6)

Data analysis was carried out using matching techniques.

↓ ↓ ↓
S V C

The sentence "Data analysis was carried out using matching techniques" follows the SVC pattern (Quirk and Greenbaum, 2010). The subject (S) of this sentence is "data analysis," indicating what or who is the main focus in the sentence. "Was carried out" is a passive (V) verb indicating that the action was carried out on the subject. "Using matching techniques" is a complement (C) in a sentence that provides additional details about the method or method of carrying out data analysis. Thus, this sentence structurally and functionally reflects the SVC pattern, where complement provides crucial additional meaning to the action received by the subject.

B. Discussion

This research aims to analyze types of phrases and sentence patterns in academic writing at University of PGRI Delta. In these findings, the researcher analyzed various types of phrase and sentence patterns that appeared in students' academic texts with the least amount of plagiarism, especially in the research background of the study.

Firstly, the results of this study reveal the types of phrases used in students' academic writing. From the total data analyzed, it was found that noun phrases dominate with 126 data, indicating that students tend to use these phrases to provide clarity and accuracy in conveying ideas. Followed by prepositional phrases with 63

data and verb phrases with 55 data, each of which functions to provide context and show action in a sentence.

Meanwhile, adverb phrases only appear 18 times and adjective phrases are very minimal with only 4 data, indicating that students may not utilize these two phrases to enrich the description and information in their writing. These findings indicate a pattern of phrase use that can be a reference for improving students' academic writing skills in the future.

This finding can be compared to Fitroh (2019) study that analyzed phrases in Westlife song lyrics. In her study, Fitroh found five types of similar phrases, including noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, adverb phrases, and prepositional phrases. Although the focus was different academic writing versus song lyrics, both studies showed similar patterns in the use of phrases, where noun phrases also dominated song lyrics. This indicates that in both academic and artistic contexts, noun phrases play an important role in conveying ideas and information clearly. In addition, the low use of adjective and adverb phrases in both studies indicates areas that need to be improved in students' writing skills, both in academic and creative contexts.

Secondly, this analysis reveals that the SVO sentence pattern is the most frequently encountered in students' academic writings with 23 data. This indicates that students typically use a sentence structure that starts with a subject, then a verb, and ends with an object. This pattern illustrates the basic structure of sentences in English, which is simple but effective in conveying information. Apart from the

SVO pattern, the SVA (Subject-Verb-Adverbial) pattern is also used quite often with 9 data. This pattern shows that students often add information at the end of sentences to provide additional information that clarifies the context or enriches the meaning of the sentence.

Other sentence patterns, such as SV (Subject-Verb), SVC (Subject-Verb-Complement), SVOC (Subject-Verb-Object-Complement), and SVOA (Subject-Verb-Object-Adverbial) were also observed at significant frequency respectively. These patterns show that students also employ sentence constructions with complements or adverbs to convey relevant additional information. The researcher also noticed that the SVOO (subject-verb-object-object) sentence pattern was not detected in the students' academic texts in the background, but this did not rule out the potential that this pattern was used in the academic writing content.

The results of this research are in line with previous study conducted by Andriani and Bram (2021), who found that the SVO pattern was the one that appeared most often in news articles. These findings indicate that the SVO pattern is a sentence structure that is commonly used not only in the context of academic writing but also in other texts, such as news articles. Apart from that, this research also supports the theory put forward by Quirk and Greenbaum (2010) regarding basic sentence patterns in English. The sentence patterns identified in this study are consistent with the patterns described by Quirk and Greenbaum (2010), indicating that students use sentence structures that comply with English syntactic rules.

Furthermore, the SVO pattern frequently occurs as the second most common pattern in Sunardin's (2023) study of sentence patterns discovered in song lyrics. The most common patterns are the SVA pattern (four sentences) and the SVO pattern (three sentences). In this case, the findings only include a few data points because song lyrics are made up of clauses or phrases rather than full sentences.

This is different from research conducted by Arham (2020), where the most frequent finding was the S + Lv + OC (subject-linking verb-object complement) sentence pattern in Tempo news headlines. The S + Lv + OC pattern is often used to provide additional descriptions or circumstances about a subject. Linking verbs such as "seems," "tastes," "turned," "became," and "called" do not indicate the action the subject is taking, but rather link the subject with an object complement that provides further information about the subject. . This pattern is not only found in students' academic writing but also in Tempo news headlines.

The usage of many sentence patterns demonstrates students' capacity to construct complex and varied sentences in academic writing. The researcher emphasizes the relevance of learning and applying these diverse sentence patterns in order to improve the quality of academic writing.

The results of this study are consistent with Quirk and Greenbaum's (2010) theory, which argues that basic sentence patterns are classified into numerous categories, including SV, SVC, SVA, SVO, SVOC, SVOA, and SVOO. These basic patterns can be developed in a variety of ways based on the sentence's context. Unfortunately, in academic papers, students rarely apply the SVOO pattern, which

involves two objects. Students are more likely to employ direct and efficient sentence patterns to properly explain their thoughts in academic writing.

Shortly, this study not only offers information about types of phrases and sentence patterns in students' academic writing, but it also makes practical recommendations for more effective English language instruction and increasing the quality of academic writing at the university level.

